

specimens of *P. erythromelas* there is no trace of the reddish wash on the black—though several show red feathers among the black coverts. The characters of *P. erythromelas* are the stronger on the whole, as might be expected, as it seems the hardier bird of the two.

Measurements show that it is intermediate in size between the two species. I give a few (in inches), with those of Ridgway's 'Manual' for comparison.

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
Hybrid	3.90	2.85	.60
<i>P. rubra</i>	3.55-3.95 (3.69)	2.80-3.15 (2.99)	.82-.90 (.86)
<i>P. erythromelas</i>	3.55-3.90	2.80-3.25	.55-.60

The specimen is now in the collection of the U. S. National Museum—L. M. McCORMICK, *Washington, D. C.*

The Summer Tanager in Connecticut.—An adult male *Piranga rubra* was taken here April 28, 1893. The weather was quite cold at the time. Although in rather poor flesh, the bird shows no signs of ever having been caged.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

Cape May Warbler at Shelter Island, New York.—While collecting birds here on May 11, 1893, I secured a fine male Cape May Warbler. It was leisurely searching for insects in an oak grove on the very highest point on the island, and showed no alarm at my presence. It came in a 'bird wave' consisting of Warblers, Orioles, Chimney Swifts, Bobolinks, and Thrushes, which came on in numbers on that date or during the night previous.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, New York.*

Nesting Habits of *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.—This spring (1893) a pair of Catbirds (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*) took it upon themselves to build a nest in a small but dense honeysuckle vine that runs over a wire netting under the very roof of the side veranda of my house. Not in the least daunted by either cats, children, or constant passers-by, they had evidently come to stay and rear a brood. It occurred to me that it might be a good opportunity to note the exact times of their egg-laying, and also the precise number of days included within the period of incubation. After the nest had been completed twenty-four hours the female deposited her first egg, and then laid three more, making four in all, upon the hours and days as set forth in the subjoined record.

First egg laid	May 11, 1893,	at 10.35 A. M.
Second " " "	12, " "	9.40 A. M.
Third " " "	13, " "	9.15 A. M.
Fourth " " "	14, " "	10.15 A. M.

Now what interested me most here was the fact that she not only laid an egg regularly every morning, but that it was also laid at about the same hour. The earliest one deposited was at 9.15 A. M. and the latest at 10.35, a difference of only one hour and twenty minutes. We must observe, too, that eggs one and four, were laid later than eggs two and three.

For the first few days she sat upon them only at irregular intervals, and was often absent an hour or more, but this habit soon changed after that time, when she finally gave them her undivided attention. On May 25 there were no birds hatched at dark, but on the morning of the 26th three young were in the nest, and the fourth egg, yet unhatched. That is, hatching took place during the night of the 25th. The fourth egg was not hatched until the night of the 26th. Here it will be as well to note that the mother sat on the eggs from dark until daylight, and it is fair to presume that egg number one was among those constituting the first three hatched. But if this be so the first egg was fourteen days in hatching; the second (?) but thirteen days, and the third (?) but twelve days. Again presuming that egg number four was not hatched until the night of the 26th, it, too, was but twelve days before the embryo escaped from it. This is taking it for granted that the first three eggs laid were also the first three hatched; I had no means of assuring myself of this, as I feared if I marked the eggs in any way she might abandon them, and this part of the record would be lost altogether.

At 6.45 P. M. on June 5, all the birds left the nest together. No one was near it at the time, and there appeared to be no special disturbing cause. There was threatening weather, to be sure, and low rumbling thunder at the time, but no lightning nor loud reports. We were dining at that hour, and my first knowledge of their having left the nest was my attention being called to a young one near the open dining-room door, which led out on the veranda. All the young were easily made prisoners on the ground, and I consigned them to a comfortable cage, which I hung up under the roof close to the nest. Here the parents faithfully fed them through the cage wires until noon of June 8, at which time any one of them could fly fifty or sixty feet with considerable vigor. Fearing that something might happen to them in the cage, at the time just mentioned I took them all down to the lower end of my garden and let them go in the dense underbrush that was overshadowed by numbers of second growth oaks and other trees. The parents were overjoyed at their escape, and it is my hope that none of them fell prey to the many prowling cats about, two of which I had shot in their attempts to get them the last few days the birds remained in the nest. It is not often that the opportunity offers to make as exact notes of the times of egg-laying of birds as are here presented, and I can but trust that they may be of use to those who in the future may have similar chances to observe, and who may care to compare their observations with those of mine. — R. W. SHUFELDT, *Takoma, D. C.*